

Read more: [Facing Our Financial Crisis](#)

**The House of Representatives passed an \$825 billion stimulus package on January 28. It still awaits Senate approval, but here is a quick summary of the bill as it stands now, and a more thorough one, and how it could help you.**

As noted in our [e-newsletter](#), the bill includes an average increase of \$25 a week in jobless benefits through December 2009. It extends the current extended unemployment benefits program, which provides up to 33 weeks of unemployment compensation-through the end of 2009. Also, it extends health insurance coverage under the COBRA program for older workers beyond the current 18 months.

If you have any questions about the bill, or how you might benefit from it, please click [here](#) or call 800-964-4699.

**Tip:** If you are looking for a specific provision, press Ctrl+F to search for the term in the browser.

The stimulus legislation will target:

- Infrastructure projects on roads, bridges, waterways and public transit, creating an estimated 1.5 million American jobs;
- Green energy projects that will create more than one million jobs;
- Tax cuts of up to \$1,000 for more than four million Ohio families;
- Lower health care costs through the adoption of health information technology, which will create hundreds of thousands of jobs
- Broader coverage for people who currently cannot afford health care;
- Increased student financial aid for more than a quarter of a million Ohio students;
- Help for workers who have been hurt by the economy, including more than 450,000 Ohioans who are jobless;
- Saving the jobs of teachers and police officers.

What is the stimulus package?

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How much does Ohio get?

Additional Medicaid Funding

Funding to Prevent Education & Other Cutbacks

Pell Grant Recipients

Additional Students Receiving Higher Ed. Tax Credits

Infrastructure Investments (Highways, Transit, etc.)

Families Receiving Make Work Pay Credit

\$2,826,874,000

\$2,385,026,000

268,804

128,000

\$1,575,509,341

4,179,000

Children Helped by Expansion of Child Tax Credit

People Benefiting from Extension of UI Benefit

Food Stamp Participants

Jobs Saved or Created by End of 2010, with plan

Impact on Unemployment Rate, with plan

623,000

91,704

1,209,000

171,750

-2.40%

## SUMMARY: AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

### TITILE II: AGRICULTURE

#### DEPARMENT OF AGRICULUTRE

**Department of Agriculture:** \$44 million for repairs and security improvements at USDA's headquarters.

**Agricultural Research Service:** \$209 million for agricultural research facilities across the country. ARS has a list of deferred maintenance work at facilities of roughly \$315 million.

**Farm Service Agency:** \$245 million for critical IT improvements to systems that have been unable to handle workload increases.

**Watershed Infrastructure:** \$400 million for the Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed improvement programs to design and build flood protection and water quality projects, repair aging dams, and purchase and restore conservation easements in river flood zones.

**Rural Community Facilities:** \$200 million to support \$1.2 billion in grants and loans to rural areas for critical community facilities, such as for healthcare, education, fire and rescue, day care, community centers, and libraries. There are over \$1.2 billion in applications pending

**Rural Business-Cooperative Service:** \$100 million for rural business grants and loans to guarantee \$2 billion in loans for rural businesses at a time of unprecedented demand due to the credit crunch. Private sector lenders are increasingly turning to this program to help businesses get access to capital.

**Wireless and Broadband Grants:** \$6 billion for broadband and wireless services in underserved areas to strengthen the economy and provide business and job opportunities in every section of America with benefits to e-commerce, education, and healthcare. For every dollar invested in broadband the economy sees a ten-fold return on that investment.

**Supplemental Nutrition Program Information Systems:** \$100 million to improve state management information systems for the WIC program.

**Food Stamp Benefit:** \$20 billion to increase the food stamp benefit by over 13% in order to help defray rising food costs.

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance:** \$20 billion to provide nutrition assistance to modest-income families and to lift restrictions that limit the amount of time individuals can receive food stamps.

**Senior Nutrition Programs:** \$200 million for formula grants to states for elderly nutrition services including Meals on Wheels and Congregate Meals.

**After School Meals:** \$726 million to increase the number of states that provide free dinners to children and to encourage participation by new institutions by increasing snack reimbursement rates.

### TITLE III: COMMERCE-JUSTICE-SCIENCE

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**Economic Development Assistance:** \$250 million to address long-term economic distress in urban industrial cores and rural areas distributed based on need and ability to create jobs and attract private investment. EDA leverages \$10 in private investments for \$1 in federal funds.

**Periodic Census and Programs, Communications:** \$1 billion for work necessary to ensure a successful 2010 census, including \$150 million for expanded communications and outreach programs to minimize undercounting of minority groups.

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Satellites and Sensors:** \$600 million for satellite development and acquisitions, including climate sensors and climate modeling.

**NOAA Habitat Restoration:** \$400 million for ready-to-go habitat restoration projects.

**National Institute of Standards and Technology:** \$300 million for competitive construction grants for research science buildings at colleges, universities, and other research organizations and \$100 million to coordinate research efforts of laboratories and national research facilities by setting interoperability standards for manufacturing.

**Small Business Credit:** \$430 million for new direct lending and loan guarantee authorities to make loans more attractive to lenders and free up capital. The number of loans guaranteed under the SBA's 7(a) business loan program was down 57% in the first quarter of this year compared to last.

**Industrial Technology Services:** \$100 million, including \$70 million for the Technology Innovation Program to accelerate research in potentially revolutionary technologies with high job growth potential, and \$30 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnerships to help small and mid-size manufacturers compete globally by providing them with access to technology.

**DTV Conversion Coupons:** \$650 million to continue the coupon program to enable American households to convert from analog television transmission to digital transmission.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**State and Local Law Enforcement:** \$4 billion to support state and local law enforcement including \$3 billion for the Byrne Justice Assistance formula grants to support local law enforcement efforts with equipment and operating costs, and \$1 billion for the COPS hiring grant program, to hire about 13,000 new police officers for three years. The grantee is responsible for at least 25% in matching funds and must commit to use their own funds to keep the officer on board in the fourth year.

## SCIENCES

**National Science Foundation:** \$3 billion, including \$2 billion for expanding employment opportunities in fundamental science and engineering to meet environmental challenges and to improve global economic competitiveness, \$400 million to build major research facilities that perform cutting edge science, \$300 million for major research equipment shared by institutions of higher education and other scientists, \$200 million to repair and modernize science and engineering research facilities at the nation's institutions of higher education and other science labs, and \$100 million is also included to improve instruction in science, math and engineering.

**NASA:** \$600 million, including \$400 million to put more scientists to work doing climate change research, including Earth science research recommended by the National Academies, satellite sensors that measure solar radiation critical to understanding climate change, and a thermal infrared sensor to the Landsat Continuing Mapper necessary for water management, particularly in the western states; \$150 million for research, development, and demonstration to improve aviation safety and Next Generation air traffic control (NextGen); and \$50 million to repair NASA centers damaged by hurricanes and floods last year.

### TITLE IV: DEFENSE

**Department of Defense Research:** \$350 million for research into using renewable energy to power weapons systems and military bases.

### TITLE V: ENERGY & WATER

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

**Corps of Engineers:** \$4.5 billion for environmental restoration, flood protection, hydropower, and navigation infrastructure critical to the economy. The Corps has a construction backlog of \$61 billion.

**Bureau of Reclamation:** \$500 million to provide clean, reliable drinking water to rural areas and to ensure adequate water supply to western localities impacted by drought. The Bureau has backlogs of more than \$1 billion in rural water projects and water reuse and recycling projects.

### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

**Renewable Energy Loan Guarantees:** \$8 billion for loans for renewable energy power generation and transmission projects.

**Local Government Energy Efficiency Block Grants:** \$6.9 billion to help state and local governments make investments that make them more energy efficient and reduce carbon emissions.

**Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Research:** \$2 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities to foster energy independence, reduce carbon emissions, and cut utility bills. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to universities, companies, and national laboratories.

**Advanced Battery Loans and Grants:** \$2 billion for the Advanced Battery Loan Guarantee and Grants Program, to support U.S. manufacturers of advanced vehicle batteries and battery systems. America should lead the world in transforming the way automobiles are powered.

**Energy Efficiency Grants and Loans for Institutions:** \$1.5 billion for energy sustainability and efficiency grants and loans to help school districts, institutes of higher education, local governments, and municipal utilities implement projects that will make them more energy efficient.

**Home Weatherization:** \$6.2 billion to help low-income families reduce their energy costs by weatherizing their homes and make our country more energy efficient.

**Smart Appliances:** \$300 million to provide consumers with rebates for buying energy efficient Energy Star products to replace old appliances, which will lower energy bills.

**Electric Transportation:** \$200 million for a new grant program to encourage electric vehicle technologies.

**Cleaning Fossil Energy:** \$2.4 billion for carbon capture and sequestration technology demonstration projects. This funding will provide valuable information necessary to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere from industrial facilities and fossil fuel power plants.

**Industrial Energy Efficiency:** \$500 million for energy efficient manufacturing demonstration projects.

**Department of Energy:** \$1.9 billion for basic research into the physical sciences including high-energy physics, nuclear physics, and fusion energy sciences and improvements to DOE laboratories and scientific facilities. \$400 million is for the Advanced Research Project Agency - Energy to support high-risk, high-payoff research into energy sources and energy efficiency.

## TITLE VI: FINANCIAL SERVICES

### GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

**GSA Federal Buildings:** \$6.7 billion for renovations and repairs to federal buildings including at least \$6 billion focused on increasing energy efficiency and conservation. Projects are selected based on GSA's ready-to-go priority list.

**GSA Federal Fleet:** \$600 million to replace older vehicles owned by the federal government with alternative fuel automobiles that will save on fuel costs and reduce carbon emissions.

### TITLE VII: HOMELAND SECURITY

**Border Ports of Entry:** \$1.15 billion to construct GSA and Customs and Border Patrol land ports of entry to improve border security, make trade and travel easier and reduce wait times, and to procure non-intrusive inspection technology at sea ports of entry, which is used to scan cargo containers to reduce the risk that containers can be used to smuggle weapons of mass destruction.

**Emergency Food and Shelter:** \$200 million to help local community organizations provide food, shelter, and support services to the nation's hungry, homeless, and people in economic crisis including one-month utility payments to prevent service cut-off and one-month rent or mortgage assistance to prevent evictions or help people leave shelters. Funds are distributed by formula based on unemployment and poverty rates.

**Coast Guard Bridges:** \$150 million for ready-to-go investments to repair or remove bridges deemed hazardous to marine navigation, thereby removing obstructions and improving the safety of marine navigation.

### TITLE VIII: INTERIOR & ENVIRONMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

**Construction on Public Lands and Parks:** \$3.1 billion for infrastructure projects on federal lands including improvements to visitor facilities, road and trail restoration, preservation of buildings of cultural and historic importance, rehabilitation of abandoned mines and oil fields, and environmental cleanup projects. This includes \$1.8 billion for the National Park Service, \$325 million for the Bureau of Land Management, \$300 million for the National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatcheries, and \$650 million for the Forest Service.

**National Treasures:** \$400 million, including \$200 million to address the deterioration of the National Mall, such as repair of the Jefferson Memorial's collapsing Tidal Basin walls; \$150 million to address the repair backlog at the Smithsonian; and \$50 million for the National Endowment for the Arts.

**U.S. Geological Survey:** \$200 million to repair and modernize U.S.G.S. science facilities and equipment, including improvements to laboratories, earthquake monitoring systems, and computing capacity.

**Reducing Wildfires Threats:** \$850 million for hazardous fuels removal and other efforts to prevent wildfires on public lands. Making these investments today will create jobs in the short run, but also save long term costs of fighting fires in the future.

**State and Private Forest Service Wildfire:** \$550 million for state and local volunteer programs and hazardous fuels reduction efforts which states and communities have determined are of the highest priority.

**Federal Forest Service Wildfire:** \$300 million for urgently needed hazard reduction on federal lands.

**Bureau of Indian Affairs:** \$500 million to address maintenance backlogs at schools, dams, detention and law enforcement facilities, and over 24,000 miles of roads. BIA schools alone have an over \$1 billion construction and maintenance backlog including shamefully unsafe conditions.

**International Boundary and Water Commission:** \$224 million to repair flood control systems along the international segment of the Rio Grande damaged by hurricane Katrina and other serious storms.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

**Clean Water State Revolving Fund:** \$6 billion for loans to help communities upgrade wastewater treatment systems. EPA estimates a \$388 billion funding gap. The Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators found that 26 states have \$10 billion in approved water projects.

**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund:** \$2 billion for loans for drinking water infrastructure. EPA estimates there is a \$274 billion funding gap. The National Governors Association reported that there are \$6 billion in ready-to-go projects, which could quickly be obligated.

**Rural Water and Waste Disposal:** \$1.5 billion to support \$3.8 billion in grants and loans to help communities fund drinking water and wastewater treatment systems. In 2008, there were \$2.4 billion in requests for water and waste loans and \$990 million for water and waste grants went unfunded.

**Diesel Emissions Reduction:** \$300 million for grants and loans to state and local governments for projects that reduce diesel emissions, benefiting public health and reducing

global warming. This includes technologies to retrofit emission exhaust systems on school buses, replace engines and vehicles, and establish anti-idling programs. 70% of the funds go to competitive grants and 30% funds grants to states with approved programs. Last year EPA was able to fund only 27% of the applications received.

**Brownfields:** \$100 million for competitive grants for evaluation and cleanup of former industrial and commercial sites - turning them from problem properties to productive community use. Last year EPA was only able to fund 37% of Brownfields applications.

**Superfund Hazardous Waste Cleanup:** \$800 million to clean up hazardous and toxic waste sites that threaten health and the environment. EPA has 1,255 sites on its National Priority List, selected based on a hazard ranking system. There are many Superfund sites ready for construction, but not funded due to budget shortfalls and over 600 sites with ongoing construction that could be accelerated.

**Leaking Underground Storage Tanks:** \$200 million for enforcement and cleanup of petroleum leaks from underground storage tanks at approximately 1,600 additional sites. There are an estimated 116,000 sites with the potential to contaminate important water supplies.

**Nuclear Waste Cleanup:** \$500 million for nuclear waste cleanup at sites contaminated as a result of the nation's past nuclear activities. Accelerating the completion of projects will reduce long-term costs.

**Indian Health Service Facilities:** \$550 million to modernize aging hospitals and health clinics and make healthcare technology upgrades to improve healthcare for underserved rural populations.

## TITLE IX: LABOR, HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES, & EDUCATION

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**Department of Labor Worker Protection and Oversight:** \$80 million to ensure that worker protection laws are enforced as recovery infrastructure investments are carried out.

**Job Corps Facilities:** \$300 million to upgrade job training facilities serving at-risk youth while improving energy efficiency.

**Training and Employment Services:** \$4 billion for job training including formula grants for adult, dislocated worker, and youth services (including \$1.2 billion to create up to one million summer jobs for youth). The needs of workers also will be met through dislocated worker national emergency grants, new competitive grants for worker training in high growth and emerging industry sectors (with priority consideration to “green” jobs and healthcare), and increased funds for the YouthBuild program. Green jobs training will include preparing workers for activities supported by other economic recovery funds, such as retrofitting of buildings, green construction, and the production of renewable electric power.

**Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants:** \$500 million for state formula grants for construction and rehabilitation of facilities to help persons with disabilities prepare for gainful employment.

**Employment Services Grants:** \$500 million to match unemployed individuals to job openings through state employment service agencies and allow states to provide customized services. Funds are targeted to states with the greatest need based on labor force, unemployment, and long-term unemployed rates.

**Community Service Employment for Older Americans:** \$120 million to provide subsidized community service jobs to an additional 24,000 low-income older Americans.

**Benefits Extension:** \$27 billion to continue the current extended unemployment benefits

program - which provides up to 33 weeks of extended benefits - through December 31, 2009 given rising unemployment.

**Increased Benefits:** \$9 billion to increase the current average unemployment insurance benefit from roughly \$300 per week, paid out of State trust funds, by \$25 per week using Federal funds, through December 2009. There are currently 5.3 million workers receiving regular UI and an additional 1.9 million receiving extended benefits.

**Unemployment Insurance Modernization:** Provides funds to states through a "Reed Act" distribution, tied to states' meeting specific reforms to increase unemployment insurance coverage for low-wage, part-time, and other jobless workers.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE

**Health Information Technology:** \$20 billion to jumpstart efforts to computerize health records to cut costs and reduce medical errors.

**Prevention and Wellness Fund:** \$3 billion to fight preventable chronic diseases, the leading cause of deaths in the U.S., and infectious diseases. Preventing disease rather than treating illnesses is the most effective way to reduce healthcare costs. This includes hospital infection prevention, Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grants for state and local public health departments, immunization programs, and evidence-based disease prevention.

**Healthcare Effectiveness Research:** \$1.1 billion for Healthcare Research and Quality programs to compare the effectiveness of different medical treatments funded by Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP. Finding out what works best and educating patients and doctors will

improve treatment and save taxpayers money.

**Community Health Centers:** \$1.5 billion, including \$500 million to increase the number of uninsured Americans who receive quality healthcare and \$1 billion to renovate clinics and make health information technology improvements. More than 400 applications submitted earlier this year for new or expanded CHC sites remain unfunded.

**Training Primary Care Providers:** \$600 million to address shortages and prepare our country for universal healthcare by training primary healthcare providers including doctors, dentists, and nurses as well as helping pay medical school expenses for students who agree to practice in underserved communities through the National Health Service Corps.

**Low-Income Home Energy Assistance:** \$1 billion to help low-income families pay for home heating and cooling at a time of rising energy costs.

**Child Support Enforcement:** \$1 billion to provide federal incentive funds for states to collect support owed to families.

**Social Security Administration Disability Backlog and Claims Processing:** \$500 million to help the Social Security Administration process a steep rise in disability and retirement claims, getting people their benefits faster, and preventing existing backlogs from getting worse. Within this total, \$40 million will help SSI upgrade health information technology.

**Centers for Independent Living:** \$200 million for state formula grants to help individuals with disabilities continue to live in their communities.

**AmeriCorps Programs:** \$200 million to put approximately 16,000 additional AmeriCorps members to work doing national service, meeting needs of vulnerable populations and communities during the recession.

**Compassion Capital Fund:** \$100 million for grants to faith- and community-based organizations to provide critical safety net services to needy individuals and families.

**National Institutes of Health Biomedical Research:** \$2 billion, including \$1.5 billion for expanding good jobs in biomedical research to study diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, cancer, and heart disease - NIH is currently able to fund less than 20% of approved applications - and \$500 million to implement the repair and improvement strategic plan developed by the NIH for its campuses.

**University Research Facilities:** \$1.5 billion for NIH to renovate university research facilities and help them compete for biomedical research grants. The National Science Foundation estimates a maintenance backlog of \$3.9 billion in biological science research space. Funds are awarded competitively.

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:** \$462 million to enable CDC to complete its Buildings and Facilities Master Plan, as well as renovations and construction needs of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

**Biomedical Advanced Research and Development, Pandemic Flu, and Cyber Security:** \$900 million to prepare for a pandemic influenza, support advanced development of medical countermeasures for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats, and for cyber security protections at HHS.

**Social Security Administration Modernization:** \$400 million to replace the 30 year old Social Security Administration's National Computer Center to meet growing needs for processing retirement and disability claims and records storage.

**COBRA Healthcare for the Unemployed:** \$30.3 billion to extend health insurance coverage to the unemployed, extending the period of COBRA coverage for older and tenured workers beyond the 18 months provided under current law. Specifically, workers 55 and older, and workers who have worked for an employer for 10 or more years will be able to retain their COBRA coverage until they become Medicare eligible or secure coverage through a subsequent employer. In addition, subsidizing the first 12 months of COBRA coverage for eligible persons who have lost their jobs on or after September 1, 2008 at a 65 percent subsidy

rate, the same rate provided under the Health Care Tax Credit for unemployed workers under the Trade Adjustment Assistance program. [Ways and Means]

**Medicaid Coverage for the Unemployed:** Provides 100 percent federal funding through 2010 for optional State Medicaid coverage of individuals (and their dependents) who are receiving unemployment benefits or have exhausted those benefits and have no health insurance coverage. Other optional coverage groups are individuals (and their dependents) who are involuntarily unemployed and uninsured and whose family income does not exceed 200 percent of poverty, and unemployed uninsured individuals who are receiving food stamps.&quot;

**Payments to Disabled and Elderly:** \$4.2 billion to help 7.5 million low-income disabled and elderly individuals with rising costs by providing an additional SSI payment in 2009 equal to the average monthly federal payment under the program (approximately \$450 for an individual and \$630 for a couple). This one-time payment will serve as an immediate economic stimulus as half of SSI recipients have no other form of income and the other half average outside income of less than \$450 per month.

**Community Services Block Grant:** \$1 billion for grants to local communities to support employment, food, housing, and healthcare efforts serving those hardest hit by the recession. Community action agencies have seen dramatic increases in requests for their assistance due to rising unemployment, housing foreclosures, and high food and fuel prices.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

**Title I Help for Disadvantaged Kids:** \$13 billion for grants to help disadvantaged kids in nearly every school district and more than half of all public schools reach high academic standards.

**School Construction:** \$20 billion, including \$14 billion for K-12 and \$6 billion for higher

education, for renovation and modernization, including technology upgrades and energy efficiency improvements. Also includes \$100 million for school construction in communities that lack a local property tax base because they contain non-taxable federal lands such as military bases or Indian reservations, and \$25 million to help charter schools build, obtain, and repair schools.

**Education Technology:** \$1 billion for 21st century classrooms, including computer and science labs and teacher technology training.

**Pell Grants:** \$15.6 billion to increase the maximum Pell Grant by \$500, from \$4,850 to \$5,350.

**College Work-Study:** \$490 million to support undergraduate and graduate students who work.

**Student Loan Limit Increase:** Increases limits on unsubsidized Stafford loans by \$2,000.

**Student Aid Administration:** \$50 million to help the Department of Education administer surging student aid programs while navigating the changing student loan environment.

**K-12 Education:** As states begin tackling a projected \$350 billion in budget shortfalls these investments will prevent cuts to critical education programs and services.

**IDEA Special Education:** \$13 billion for formula grants to increase the federal share of special education costs and prevent these mandatory costs from forcing states to cut other areas of education.

**Statewide Data Systems:** \$250 million for competitive grants to states to design and develop data systems that analyze individual student data to find ways to improve student achievement, providing teachers and administrators with effective tools.

**Education for Homeless Children and Youth:** \$66 million for formula grants to states to provide services to homeless children including meals and transportation when high unemployment and home foreclosures have created an influx of homeless kids.

**Improving Teacher Quality:** \$300 million, including \$200 million for competitive grants to school districts and states to provide financial incentives for teachers and principals who raise student achievement and close the achievement gaps in high-need schools and \$100 million for competitive grants to states to address teacher shortages and modernize the teaching workforce.

**Child Care Development Block Grant:** \$2 billion to provide child care services for an additional 300,000 children in low-income families while their parents go to work. Today only one out of seven eligible children receives care.

**Head Start:** \$2.1 billion to provide comprehensive development services to help 110,000 additional children succeed in school. Funds are distributed based on need. Only about half of all eligible preschoolers and less than 3 percent of eligible infants and toddlers participate in Head Start.

**IDEA Infants and Families:** \$600 million for formula grants to help states serve children with disabilities age 2 and younger.

## **TITLE X: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION & VETERANS AFFAIRS**

## **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**Medical Facilities:** \$3.75 billion for new construction of hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers, and \$455 million in renovations to provide state-of-the-art medical care to service members and their families.

**Facilities Renovations:** \$2.1 billion to address needed repairs to military facilities.

**Troop Housing:** \$1.2 billion for new construction and \$154 million for renovations to improve housing for our troops.

**Child Development Center:** \$360 million for new child development centers.

**Guard and Reserve:** \$400 million for new construction to support Guard and Reserve units across the country with operations and training facilities and utilities infrastructure.

**Closed Military Bases:** \$300 million for cleanup activities at closed military installations allowing local communities to redevelop these properties for productive use. The Department estimates that there is a \$3.5 billion environmental cleanup backlog at bases closed during previous BRAC rounds.

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

**Veterans Medical Facilities:** \$950 million for veterans' medical facilities. The Department has identified a \$5 billion backlog in needed repairs, including energy efficiency projects, at its 153 medical facilities.

**Veterans Cemeteries:** \$50 million to put people to work making monument and memorial

repairs at cemeteries for American heroes.

## **TITLE XI: DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

### **DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**State Department Technology:** \$276 million to upgrade and modernize information technology platforms for the Department to meet security requirements post-9/11.

## **TITLE XII: TRANSPORTATION & HUD**

### **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Highway Infrastructure:** \$30 billion for highway and bridge construction projects. It is estimated that states have over 5,100 projects totaling over \$64 billion that could be awarded within 180 days. These projects create jobs in the short term while saving commuters time and money in the long term. In 2006, the Department of Transportation estimated \$8.5 billion was needed to maintain current systems and \$61.4 billion was needed to improve highways and bridges.

**Transit:** Public transportation saves Americans time and money, saving as much as 4.2 billion gallons of gasoline and reducing carbon emissions by 37 million metric tons each year.

**Alternative Buses and Trucks:** \$400 million to help state and local governments purchase efficient alternative fuel vehicles to reduce fuel costs and carbon emissions.

**New Construction:** \$1 billion for Capital Investment Grants for new commuter rail or other light rail systems to increase public use of mass transit and to speed projects already in construction. The Federal Transit Administration has \$2.4 billion in pre-approved projects.

**Upgrades and Repair:** \$2 billion to modernize existing transit systems, including renovations to stations, security systems, computers, equipment, structures, signals, and communications. Funds will be distributed through the existing formula. The repair backlog is nearly \$50 billion.

**Transit Capital Assistance:** \$6 billion to purchase buses and equipment needed to increase public transportation and improve intermodal and transit facilities. The Department of Transportation estimates a \$3.2 billion maintenance backlog and \$9.2 billion in needed improvements. The American Public Transportation Association identified 787 ready-to-go transit projects totaling \$15.5 billion. Funds will be distributed through the existing formulas.

**Amtrak and Intercity Passenger Rail Construction Grants:** \$1.1 billion to improve the speed and capacity of intercity passenger rail service. The Department of Transportation's Inspector General estimates the North East Corridor alone has a backlog of over \$10 billion.

**Airport Improvement Grants:** \$3 billion for airport improvement projects that will improve

safety and reduce congestion. An estimated \$41 billion in eligible airport infrastructure projects are needed between 2007-2011

**Transportation Security Administration Explosive Detection Systems:** \$500 million to install Aviation Explosive Detection Systems in the nation's airports, improving security, and making life easier on travelers by speeding security lines. Funds are competitively awarded based on security risk.

### DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**Public Housing Capital Fund:** \$5 billion for building repair and modernization, including critical safety repairs. Every dollar of Capital Fund expenditures produces \$2.12 in economic return. \$4 billion of the funds will be distributed to public housing authorities through the existing formula and \$1 billion will be awarded through a competitive process for projects that improve energy efficiency.

**Energy Efficiency Housing Retrofits:** \$2.5 billion for a new program to upgrade HUD sponsored low-income housing to increase energy efficiency, including new insulation, windows, and furnaces. Funds will be competitively awarded.

**Community Development Block Grants:** \$1 billion for community and economic development projects including housing and services for those hit hard by tough economic times.

**HOME Investment Partnerships:** \$1.5 billion to help local communities build and rehabilitate low-income housing using green technologies. Thousands of ready-to-go housing projects have been stalled by the credit crunch. Funds are distributed by formula.

**Native American Housing Block Grants:** \$500 million to rehabilitate and improve energy efficiency at some of the over 42,000 housing units maintained by Native American housing programs. Half of the funding will be distributed by formula and half will be competitively awarded to projects that can be started quickly.

**Neighborhood Stabilization:** \$4.2 billion to help communities purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed, vacant properties in order to create more affordable housing and reduce neighborhood blight.

**Homeless Assistance Grants:** \$1.5 billion for the Emergency Shelter Grant program to provide short term rental assistance, housing relocation, and stabilization services for families during the economic crisis. Funds are distributed by formula.

**Rural Housing Insurance Fund:** \$500 million to support \$22 billion in direct loans and loan guarantees to help rural families and individuals buy homes during the credit crunch. Last year these programs received \$13.4 billion more in applications than they could fund.

**Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Program:** \$10 million for rural, high-need areas to undertake projects using sustainable and energy-efficient building and rehabilitation practices. Funds will be awarded by competition to projects that can begin quickly.

**Lead Paint:** \$100 million for competitive grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations to remove lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing.

## TITLE XIII: STATE FISCAL STABILIZATION FUND

**Medicaid Aid to States (FMAP):** Approximately \$87 billion to states, increasing through the end of FY 2010 the share of Medicaid costs the federal government reimburses states, with additional relief tied to rates of unemployment. In the previous recession the federal government increased its contribution to Medicaid to help states avoid cuts in health benefits at a time when low-income patient loads are increasing and State revenues are declining.

**State Education and Other Budget Priorities:** \$120 billion to states and school districts to stabilize budgets and prevent tax increases and deep cuts to critical education programs, including:

- \$41 billion to local school districts through Title I (\$13 billion), IDEA (\$13 billion), a new School Modernization and Repair Program (\$14 billion), and the Education Technology program (\$1 billion).
- \$79 billion in state fiscal relief, including: \$39 billion to local school districts and public colleges and universities distributed through existing state and federal formulas; \$15 billion to states as bonus grants as a reward for meeting key performance measures; and \$25 billion to states for other high priority needs such as public safety and other critical services, which may include education.

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families:** \$2.5 billion for block grants to help States deal with the surge in families needing help during the recession and to prevent them from cutting work programs and services for abused and neglected children.